STREET WARPENSON STREET

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re-

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the vear. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price:-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- A PLASH BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - Sons OF LIBERTY-

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- HOMPTY DUMPTY NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery. - HAMLET SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. Songs BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - BALLEY, FARCE, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -- Comit Vocalism. NEGRO NINSTRELSY, &c.

IRVING HALL, Irving place. -GRAND COMPLIMENTARY LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue.-BLIND TOM.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue. - POPULAT TERRACE GARDEN-POPULAR GARDEN CONCERN

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC .-- GRAND POPULAR MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- TRODDEN DOWN: OR THE LOST CAUSE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

No. 512 BROADWAY .- WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE New York, Monday, June 15, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPR.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday, June 14.

Mr. Disraeli will, it is said, have a general election in November and assemble the new Parliament of England in December. The United States steamer Shamrock sailed for New York from London. Count Bismarck is still partially invalided.

The Sultan proposes that foreigners shall be empowered to hold real estate in Turkey.

By steamship we have European mail details of our cable despatches to the 4th of June, including the comments of the London Times on the Chicago republican platform, and a report to the effect that Mr. James McHenry will soon appear in the English bank rupt court with heavy liabilities.

MISCELLAN POUS

Our Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres correspondenc is dated May 9 and April 27. Lopez was strongly fortified upon the river Tebicua, with an army of about 10,000 men. Humaita still remained in his possession, although the Brazilian fleet is anchored above and below it. The sickly season impatient demonstrations over the delays. It was reported that the government had instructed Mar quis Caxias to assault at any cost. The rumor wa gaining credence in Buenos Ayres that the United states intended to interfere. The General Assembly of Brazil was awaiting a quorum to be regularly opened by the Emperor. President Mitre, of the Argentine Confederation, will probably be impeached immediately on the assembling of the Con-

Our Vera Cruz (Mexico) correspondence is dated May 31. The pronuncialmento of Aureliano Rivera against Juarez is published. Rivera was so covertly supported by so many prominent persons that it was probable the whole country would be in confusion again. Negrete was trying to co-operate with Rivera, and it is asserted that neither Corona nor Diaz is a strong supporter of the present admistra-

Our Washington correspondent says that a full reconciliation has not yet taken place between Grant and Butler, and that the latter is believed by Grant' friends to be working secretly against his election in

An attempt to arrest a whiskey dealer named Mathew Reynolds, last night at 121 Mulberry street, occasioned an attack upon the police by a crowd of roughs. Stones and clubs were freely used and officers Hildebrand and Lyman, of the Fourteenth precinct, were severely injured about the head. Reypolds and his mother were arrested.

Nearly all the churches in this city and Brooklyn were well attended yesterday, the weather being so unusually fine. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Rev. Dr. McSweeny preached. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher officiated as usual at Plymouth church.

Last evening a Presbyterian reunion meeting of members of the Old and New School was held at the church of Rev. John Hall, D. D., Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. Addresses were delivered strongly favoring the cementing of the former divisions by Rev. Drs. Crosby, Adams, Shedd, Smith and others.

The attendance was very large.
The naval cadets arrived at West Point yesterday morning in the practice fleet of the academy at An-The formal reception by the army cadets will award the diplomas and Professor Coppee, of the Board of Visitors, will deliver the oration to the

Complete election returns from South Carolina indicate that the democrats have carried sixteen and the radicals fifteen of the thirty-one districts which

compose the State. At the late election in Oregon twenty-two thousand votes were polled, the largest ever polled in the State. The Legislature has a democratic majority in both houses and a majority of eleven on joint ballot. Messrs. Grinnell, Le Roy, Rives and Ro ers of the Shatemuc Boat Club, had a race in

their shells on Saturday, near Poughkeepsie. Le A man named Newton Stewart while in a pleasure near Philadelphia yesterday jocularly made the re-mark, referring to the crowd on board, that if the children were drowned there would be more room. On landing in Philadelphia some time after a man rushed at him on account of the remark and struck him, knocking him down, so that his head struck violently on the curb, causing his death in a few

hours. The assailant escaped. Timothy Heenan died of his wounds in the hospital

in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. The Inman line steamship City of New York, Captain Halcrow, will leave pler 45 North river at ar early hour to-morrow (Tuesday) morning for Halifax, N. S., and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The mails will close at the Post Office this evening

Our recent correspondence from South America gives details of the attempts at medi-ation by the United States in the wars between the allied republics of the west coast and Spain and between the allied forces of the east and Paraguay. Although over a year has elapsed since our mediatory offices were tenlered in the former case, during which time hey have been urged upon the belligerents with all the earnestness consistent with dignity, they have signally failed of their object. and there appears to be no more probability now of our government influencing our South American neighbors for the termination of a technical war so prejudicial to the interests of all neutrals than when Spain was bombarding the defenceless city of Valparaiso, two years ago. Our friendly efforts of a similar character east of the Andes have met with no better success, and the question naturally presents itself, why have the United States so little influence among the other republics of this Continent?

The designs of France and Spain upon the Spanish-American republics, as manifested by their late expeditions against Mexico and the west coast of South America, and the attitude assumed by the United States, which brought those campaigns to a termination unlooked for by their authors, are well understood and, it would seem, should have placed our government in a position to successfully insist upon the adoption of a more generous and enlightened policy by the Spanish-American States. To the careful observer of South American affairs, however, the causes of this disregard for the wishes of the United States are perfectly plain. Those republics were born of bloody struggles for independence from Spanish rule-struggles of which they are as proud as we are of our Revolutionary epoch—and for the last quarter of a century they have been steadily developing their vast mineral and agricultural resources with the aid of European men and capital, while the United States, absorbed in the expansion of territory and home industry, by their indifference have virtually ignored the existence of the sister republies eager to follow our example and advice. Our commerce has been less with them than with almost any other country, and our intercourse of every kind with them has been so limited that the people of the United States and even our national legislators have remained until a very recent period in almost total ignorance of the importance of our relations with those States. While the masses of our citizens have regarded the South Americans as being scarcely civilized the latter have been constructing railroads and telegraphs, establishing steamship lines, beautifying their cities, opening vast districts of agricultural and mineral wealth to European monopolists, and introducing every improvement of art and science. Their universitie and public school system are but little behind our own : their armies are as well disciplined. equipped and armed as those of Europe, and Callao and Valparaiso have become two of the strongest fortified ports in the world. Peru has a beautiful squadron of iron-clads and wooden ships, and the late naval operations against Paraguay have taught new and valuable lessons in iron-clad warfare. During all this rapid growth from primitive

civilization, unaided by an immigration of young and aspiring spirits that has so much contributed to the progress of this country, the United States paid little or no attention to South American affairs, and left those States to endure as best they could the extortion and injustice which European capital and commerce imposed upon them, until they learned to distrust the expressions of our interest in their well being, and to wholly disbelieve in our practical sympathy. When we offered them mediation they did not hesitate to intimate that our own interests were the principal motives for that step, and while their governments to-day, judging from our indifference in the past, have little or no faith in the disinterestedness of our intentions, their people at large, compa ring our insignificant squadrons of little river gunboats in their waters with the magnificent iron-clad frigates of France, England and Spain, doubt our strength and scoff at our protestations of friendship. Our foreign policy as regards the Spanish-American republics has not possessed any element calculated to impress them with our power or encourage their confidence; and humiliating as it is we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we have no claim upon their friendship and no moral vantage ground from which to dietate, unless it be in the case of Mexico, where we forced out a foreign intruder dangerous to our own interests.

Our paramount duty at this juncture is un mistakably clear. It is not our policy to become a regulator in any affairs except our own; but it is incumbent upon us as the champion of civil liberty to stand by our weaker and less fortunate sisters in their efforts for advancement. This is not the time to patronizingly offer our services to adjust their difficulties with other Powers or among themselves; but if we desire to become a model to young republics and to influence their governments we must cultivate an intercourse of cordial intimacy with them, and, above all, must foster the dissemination of knowledge of each other in the respective countries until a mutual sympathy and confidence shall have been established. We require a squadron of respectable vessels in their waters, at least to indicate that we have some respect for them and genuine interests in republicanism; and in claiming to dictate from an overshadowing pre-eminence we should afford some guarantee of protection if our counsels are adopted. Let it be once understood by the Spanish-American republics that we are sincere in our assurances of sympathy with them, and that we have no other motive than our mutual welfare in interfering in their affairs, and a new era will dawn upon this Continent. Not until then will the New World attain the fruits of free principles or realize all the blessings of self-government.

A VERY IMPERTINENT OFFICIAL .- Mr. Commissioner Rollins' letter to Secretary McCulloch is a very impertinent one, and that consequential radical official deserved the rebuke administered to him by the Secretary. We have not a high opinion of Mr. McCulloch, but he did a good thing in returning the disrespectful and impudent epistle of this conceited and scheming Commissioner. Rollins evidently wanted

by using insulting language toward his superior officer and the President of the United States. Such conduct, however, is the natural result of taking away the legitimate power and humilisting the Executive of the nation by a vindictive faction. This Commissioner, instead of being allowed to resign, ought to be dismissed instantly.

UTTER IGNORANCE OF CONGRESS ON FINAN-DIAL AFFAIRS. - There never was a body of men representing a great nation so utterly ignorant of financial affairs as our Congress. The same may be said, indeed, of the public men generally throughout the country. The Stevenses, Shermans, McCullochs, Pendletons, and the rest have got hold of some one idea or another about national finance, and they think they know everything and are great statesmen. They are like the man who stole brick from the Acropolis at Athens, and imagined he had appropriated all the wisdom of Greece. One goes for jumping to specie payments and thus bankrupting the whole ountry; another for flooding the country with currency and creating a carnival of excitement and gambling, and another for swelling taxation and the list of taxed articles so that no one will be able to understand the law. while the cost of collection will eat up the revenue. The ordinary clerks in any great mmercial house of this city could do better. Unless the people sift out better materials for legislators in the next Congressional elections we may expect to see a terrible state of finan-

cial difficulties. FRENCH MILLINERY AND AMERICAN DRY Goops.-We complain of the income tax and other taxes, and with reason, for they are certainly heavy enough; but what are these to the taxes of three or four hundred per cent over cost imposed upon us by French milliners and all who make up French fancy goods and American dry goods for us to wear? The prices in this city are frightful and out of all proportion to cost or to the profits of other kinds of business. In the matter of French millinery particularly prices are ridiculously extravagant. If the materials of an article cost ten dollars unmade the price made up is from fifty to a hundred dollars. Now, why should not . T. Stewart, Lord & Taylor, Arnold & Constable, Sloane and other houses which import and sell everything in the way of wearing materials, get their goods made up for customers at a fair price for labor and skill over the cost of the goods? They can get it done quite as well and as fashionably. And why should not our ladies save three, four or five hundred per cent in this way? A word to the

THE RADIOALS ON CHASE, -The radicals re beginning to feel bad and are exceedingly avage on Chase. They have reason to be. They say he has abandoned their party and turned traitor, like Johnson. Our opinion is that Chase was never a mere partisan, never ssented that he was the property of any party, whether democrat, whig, free soil, republican or radical. We believe that he stands quite above those little currents of opinion that make party, takes the stand of a statesman and acts with any party that for the time seems in the way to carry out his great idea in regard to the country. He does not accomplish party purposes, but makes party accomplish his purpose. This was the policy of Peel, who used all parties at will. It is the course of Bright, of Gladstone, of Disraeli. This would have been also the course of Thiers, controlling, perhaps, the destinies of France, had he gone into the Cabinet of Louis Philippe instead of that small and incoherent party man, Guizot. Every statesman of name has stood and stands above party in exactly the same way. Chase has not "turned traitor" to any party. He is simply still faithful to the country and finds that another party than the radical party is likely to

do what is best for the nation. THE SAENGERFEST AND CONGRESS. - Our German fellow citizens get up a festival and raanage it in a handsome spirit, doing the thing with all the might of their hearty natures ; and we suppose that the whole public generally sympathizes with them in their anticipations of deasure at the great feast they are now organizing. We hope the reality may not fall short in any respect, and should rejoice to see them get in all their prizes from Germany duty free. There is no reason why Congressmen, as individuals, should not attend this festival and share its delights; but there are abundant and good reasons why men should not attend it from the House of Representatives as members and delegates from the House. That is altogether wrong. Congress quite forgets its place when it thus formally recognizes particular organizations, especially when organized on a basis of foreign nationality; and this is all the worse when the incitement is a most palpable spirit of demagogery. What society may not call upon Congress in the same way, and whither would this lead?

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE PRESENT CON-SERVATIVE MOVEMENT. -Some time ago the conservatives started a movement to cut in between the radicals and copperheads, but they had no head or rallying point, and that movement failed. Now they are trying again and have got on the right track. Chief Justice Chase is the head and the Democratic Convention is the rallying point for this new movement. It is formidable and started at the proper time. If Mr. Chase should be nominated his nomination will break up and demoralize the republicans in and out of Congress. The conservative Senators, who killed impeachment and who are already virtually read out of the radical party, would, both from choice and necessity, go for Mr. Chase; and they, with other conservative republican leaders, would draw with them a large vote. Such is the prospect and such would be the result, probably, if the New York Convention should have the good sense to nominate the Chief

RECONSTRUCTION WANTED ALL ROUND. -The adicals have about reconstructed the South after their fashion, bringing in the carpet-baggers, negroes and all the ignorance, filth and barbarism possible, while the intelligent whites are excluded. As it is the best that can be got from this Jacobin Congress we must take it. Anything is better, perhaps, than continued disunion. Political reconstruction being accomplished, the next thing we want is recon struction of the currency and finances. Who will propose and who have got the brains to make capital with the Jacobins in Congress | to be our financial reconstructors?

By cable telegrams dated in London on Saturday and yesterday we have rumors, repeated almost to confirmation, to the effect that Mr. Disraeli contemplates dissolving Parlia-ment. There is nothing new in this piece of information, for, as we all know, Mr. Disraeli has been for the last three months frightening the members of the House of Commons into obedience and good behavior by threatening to dissolve Parliament and make an appeal to the people. Mr. Disraeli, however, is as little willing to dissolve Parliament as any of the members are to be sent back at present to their constituents. Still the government of England is at present conducted in such an abnormal fashion that, as many of the leading journals have already declared, a general election, with all its demoralization and money cost, might be a positive blessing. As Prime Minister Mr. Disraeli has an unquestioned right to test his position by an appeal to the country: but as a eneral election, with or without one now, is inevitable under the new Reform bill, and as there is scarcely the shadow of a chance that an appeal to the people at present would improve his position, it amounts almost to a certainty that there will be no dissolution until the Scotch and Irish Reform bills shall have passed into law and the new constituencies all over the three kingdoms are in full working order. However, Mr. Disraeli is not wanting in bravery, and if overmuch annoyed he may put his threat into execution, hold an election in November and face a new Parliament just before Christmas.

FINANCIAL BREAKERS AHEAD. - A hundred millions of taxation has been taken off, and that chiefly to benefit a small portion of the community-the manufacturers of the Eastern States-while the revenue is declining in every direction and nowhere coming up to the estimates. The expenditures have been increasing, and in the War Department enormously; the weight of the debt has been increased by the mismanagement of Mr. McCulloch, for the aggregate interest on the debt is much larger; the Treasury is being depleted and there is every prospect that within a short time the income of the government will not meet the demands. If there be not some radical change for the better soon the Treasury will be bankrupt. Looking at the extraordinary proceedings in Congress on the tax bill, revenue laws and other financial measures and at the incapacity of members, we fear the government is approaching financial ruin. We advise the people to look out for breakers

LOGAN'S DISGUST .- Poor Logan cannot get over the dreadful failure to remove the President. He is determined to remove something, it seems, and failing the President goes at the capital. He will remove the capital because the people in Washington are "disloyal"-that is, not radical. They, perhaps, do not admire Logan, and he wants to take the capital of the nation to some place where they do admire Logan-out West, of course. It is a good policy he indicates. Let the nation spend a hundred millions on public buildings in some new spot, and then when the people that settle around do not sympathize with some crazy party of the future move it again.

TRAVEL IN AND OUT OF NEW YORK .- We have made a comparative estimate of the travel in and out of this city daily of what may be termed strangers—that is, of persons not doing business here, who come in and go out daily. On an average there are about twenty thousand strangers coming in and the same number going out every day. That would be about seven millions a year. From dred thousand emigrants arriving every year and all those living outside and doing business in the city. The strangers we speak of are pleasure seekers, travellers and those who come on business. Supposing each individual spends only ten dollars this would bring to our hotels, restaurants, places of amusement and other establishments an income of over seventy millions a year, to say nothing of the much larger amount spent at the dry goods and other stores. These are the evidences and advantages of a mighty commercial metropolis. But in the course of a few years this travel to and from New York and expenditure of money here will be vastly augmented. The growth and business of New York represent the progress and wealth of the country, and they murch together.

ROUNDREADS, JACOBINS, IMPEACHERS. -The Roundheads in England, the Jacobins in France and the impeachers in the United States are the same party, the same historical fact, the same faction existing in the same circumstances, aiming to accomplish the same thing. Equally violent, vindictive, headstrong, coarse and vulgar, there is nothing to choose between them. In the other countries one faction used the axe and another the guillotine, and the violence of the faction here would pursue the same course if the age would permit it. This is seen in the outrageous acts done in defiance of law and almost without reprobation-such as the imprisonment of a citizen without crime done or trial had, and the violation of the Post Office and the telegraph.

GRANT AND CHASE-THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.-Grant put down the rebellion by force of arms, though at a terrible cost : Chase furnished the sinews of war to accomplish that object. But all this is in the past. What we have to look to now is the future. The supremacy of civil government and civil liberty over military despotism and the regulation of the national finances are the paramount objects in view at the present time. Grant is not the man for these; they are not in his line. Chase is the man to restore civil government and to regulate the finances.

The races at Jerome Park, postponed on account of and continue to-morrow and next day. Four race will be run to-day, the first a dash of a mile and three-eighths for all ages; next the race for the Westchester cup, which is valued at \$2,000, for all ages, a dash of two miles and a quarter. This will be fo lowed by a seiling race, a dash of a mile and a quarter, the winner to be sold immediately after the race. The sports of the day will close with a dash of a mile and an eighth for three year olds. The fields will be numerous and fine racing may be anticipated, particularly for the cup, which has in it the be horses in the country. Fanny Cheatham is the favorite at slight odds, although Onward is stoutly WASHINGTON.

SOLIA SERI-EIPPRANT PROPRAIST?

How the Chinese Embassy Speat the Sabbs

Washington, June 14, 1868.
The Chinese spent the Sabbath like good Christians hich they seem to be in everything but the name, they remained in their rooms reading, writing or in ocial converse. The Ministers passed a good deal of time with the ladies in the parlor, and Mr. Fung. who is the type of Mongolian galiantry, delighted many of the fair ones with his facetious compariso Mrs. Burlingame drove out in the afternoon. morrow it is likely the departments, such as Treasury and Patent Office, will be visited.

The Rolling-McCullock Controversy. The spirited controversy which has so suddenly er Rollins, who have hitherto been on dened by placing him at the head of a separate ments and removals which he now complains of will be greatly ameliorated, and that Secretary McCulloch should turn upon Rollins now, when it is well known that the latter would doubtless have been removed long ago by the President had it not been for the interposition of Mr. McCulloch, who protected the Internal Revenue Commissioner at the imminent risk of coming to an open rupture with the President, are the points in the case that mistify the quidnuncs. It seems to be ing in such a way as to make his peace with the seeking a relief for the great financial Secretary. The rumor is current this evening that the President has about concluded to nominate Perry Fuller for Mr. Rollins' position. It is more than doubtful, however, for Mr. Johnson should know that Fuller has

Opinious Regarding the Tax Bill. of Congress that the Tax bill will not pass Congres owing to want of time for both flouses to act upon the measure. It is thought, however, that several may be embodied in a separate bill and become a

Proposed Sale of the Bergen Heights Arsens

various papers relative to the Bergen Heights Arsenal property, recommending its saic, it being no longer

The Internal Revenue Collectorship of Rich-

ternal Revenue for Richmond, Va., was suspended from office, but the Senate has not regarded the reasons assigned for the suspension as sufficient. Mr. James is thus restored to the office and General Mulford, late Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, who held the position meantime, therefore, retires.

Bill to Prevent Favoritism in the Navy De-

partment.

The alleged favoritism which, it is said, controls the selection of naval officers for departmental duty, has led to the preparation of a bill which, it is unlerstood, will be reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs on its next regular day, that no officer on the active list of the navy shall be permitted to serve more than four years on departmental duty without being ordered during that time on sea ser

The award of the contract for carring the over

land mails to California was to Carlton Spaids, of

Chicago, and not of the California Stage Company, as published, the rate being \$1,000 per day and th length of the line 1,095 miles, Mr. Wooley Fully Discharged. Butler Committee of Investigation yesterday

discharged Mr. Wooley from further detention under his summors as a witness before that committee The Recent Murder of Ashburton, in Georgia Mr. Lamar, of Columbus, Ga., arrived in this city to-day with a number of affidavits and other door ments in relation to the imprisonment of four per-

sons on suspicion, it is alleged, of complicity in the Ashburton murder. It is said that these papers show a military despotism of unparalleled rigor and inustice; that every means has been resorted to in order to force testimony from negroes implicating the

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

An Bruptive Similitude-Another Explosive Pursuing the Explosive Theory-The Cabinet to Go-Vacant Bureaus-Waiting Rooms of the White House-Advices from the West-Peudleton, Chase and Grant. WASHINGTON, June 13, 1868.

There is a theory of volcame phenomena that the centre of the earth is formed of molten lava, upon which floats the shell that we inhabit, and in pursu ing this combustible subject science informs us that volcanoes are the safety valves of the earth. There is existing at the national capital a condition of af fairs in the exemplification of which we are justifled in using the cruptive similitude, with a possible chance of explosive relief. At the City Hall we have a brace of Mayors, each with an organized Council and Board of Aldermen, both of which or whom, as the case may be, have become experts in lock picking-only this, and nothing more. For some not clearly defined our duplicated municipals have a daily guard of policemen inside the hall, while hundreds of idle negroes swarm the steps and sidewalk. They comprehend that they hold the balance of political power, and they seem to fancy that Congress, in conferring upon m the right of suffrage, included such other privileges as the indulgence in an occasional spirited riot, the "cleaning out" of some poor tradesmen's stock in trade or a trifling pastime in the way of killing. For the more ready and practical participation in such amusements as fancy may suggest they go armed, and by way of giving variety to the method of assault they quietly sever a jugular with a razor or wing a victim by the noisy process of powder and ball. They take to politics with the relish and avidity of Congressmen; they have their meetings, their caucuses, their leagues; the white brothren court them and impress them with the idea of their predominating strength. They have been up to an indulgence in that expensive quality of liberty developed by recent events, and in the midnight assailant we have the politician of the day. This is no fancy picture, but a veritable minia-ture Vesuvius of respectable volcanic power. But the explosive element is not confined to the

iocal politicians. The radical members of the House have warmed with the weather, and have much ado local politicians. The radical members of the House have warmed with the weather, and have much ado to possess their souls in patience. Wearled with Butler's exhaustive investigations, disappointed and disgusted beyond endurance with the failure to impeach, compelled to yield to his demands for the attendance of witnesses—whose testimony, if it ever comes to light, some people believe will unveil deformities more hideous than any hitherto exposed—the prevalence of a most restless spirit is noticeable, which, if unchecked, will speedily develop a new line of tactics or result in open, defiant resistance.

The difficulty between Grant and Sulter is not yet adjusted, notwithstanding the announcement hereofore of a reconciliation. Through the services of mutual friends there has been a preliminary effort to bury the hatchet or uncork the figurative flagon. As the case now stands it rests with General Grant to determine whether the matter shall be pursued to an amicable termination or whether a defiant attitude shall be maintained. The friends of the General are exceedingly anxious for an adjournment, in order that, in accordance with his suggestion, they may work for his election until November, and they are beginning to affirm that Butler's investigating enterprises are dilatory tactics, in which he takes a savage pleasure as a means of delaying the adjournment and preventing the partisan friends of the General from participation in the canvass. The way has been opened for General Grant to hasten a settlement of the difficulty between himself and Butler. The latter has kept his part of the contract, but he will yield nothing more until the required concessions are made by the offending party. The preliminary arrangements for a reconciliation were made by mutual friends prior to the Chicago nomination. That being secured and the recipient thereof having a spice of stubbornness in his nature. That being secured and the recipient having a spice of stubbornness in his nature, of mutual forgiveness may be indedutely nai deliberations, are in that peculiarly genial position at

the capital that everybody suspects everybody. Pur-suing the explosive theory we come to the revived rumors of Cabinet changes, and this time with a

re to go abroadinterest of Jay rn. In turn ning of his succe

SOLKAMING - CHANCEAN SOCIOUS PARTICIO

In addition to the promised and prospective Cabinet vacancies there are a number of important places waiting to be filled. Among these are the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Patents and Commissioner of Pensions. All of these are important bureaus, and if the President consigns them to active, practical faithful heads, be will de the public a service for which he will receive an appreciative response.

At this time there is an unprecedented rusk for office. The waiting rooms of the White House are daily and nightly crowded with men and women, who importune the messengers for a moment's audience with the President, failing in which they ge home and cline, and then return and wait and worry, many of them repeating the experiment day after day. In the multitude of visitors there is distinction as to race and color, but not much as to station. Senators, army men and politicians meet with the punctuality of a dinner party, most of them anxious convince the President that he can best promote his own advantage by appointing a needy but influential their disposal by grang them. As ad of a department or bureau. As ring visitors is a rubicund politicia hose punctual attendance at the an

erence to a choice of candidates. Pen example, in the West is the favorite amount incinant of his class; his frenchs are among seek advantage through his elevation, and the masses. Outside of those who are it interested in his nomination his name enthusiasm, and this is not so much be objectionable to struct party men as be legislation and fearful expenditure—is suringly for Chase. To overcome this ele the most earnest advocates of conservatism as an available candidate. Such a one will be ao able to the people in whose behalf the Conventicalled to act, and such a one they recognize Chief Justice Chase. In reference to Grant impeachment and pastry control in their sturdy independence vindicated their local discussions, and who, like the second been dismissed from the radical dismissed from the latter dismissed from participation in its te dissensions have arisen every State dissensions have arisen on account of impeachment, dividing the radical strength, and i requires very little sagacity to determine that the dissenting and excluded vote can only be concentrated upon Chief Justice Chase. If the most available man is to be the most acceptable there will be necessary to the Convention.

THE CHICAGO SAENGERFEST.

The sixteenth Saengerfest of the German North American Saengerbund Inteago, commencing on the 17th and ending on the ust inst. Delegates from all parts of Germany have from France. At Chicago nothing has been left un done to make this the most memorable gathering of organization, having for the present year its central or converging point at Chicago, numbers sixty-one societies, with a chorus of nearly three the voices. This city will be well represented at the festival.

Though the New York and the Northeastern Saenger-bund will only have a delegation present, the two other and most prominent singing societies of New York, the Liederkranz and the Arion, will be actively participating in the concerts, with a full chorus cach. The memoers of these two societies will leave to-day at eight o'clock P. M., on the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Central railroads, expecting to arrive at Chicago about noon on Wednesday. The following members of the Liederkranz will compose the chorus of the society at the Saengerfest:—First tenors—Classen, Schoenfeldt, Gueth, Becher, Braumann, Emmelmann, Gideon, Breitwieser, Zielfelder, Lilienthai, Wagner, Franke and Kuehnemunit. Second tenors—Bräeutigam, Wittmann, main. Einmelimann, Gideon, Breitwieser, Zielfelder. Lilienthai, Wagner, Franke and Kuehnemun'il. Second tenors—Bräeutigam, Wittmann,
Yost. Selie, Schaeffer, Gloechner, Weber, Balk,
Schwind, Keller, Blumner, Lajonéuloere, Titus,
Flucher and Heye. Pirst bassos—Vembach, Steins,
Harwedel, Folz, H. J. Toggenburg, Petzold, Neukirch,
Moger, Ries, Carter, Pfeil and Müller, Second
basso—Louis Kaemmerer, J. Jacob Kaemmerer,
Mass. Trost, Platschke, Kompff, Arcus, Slevers,
Blecken, Schedler, Wallot, Ebel, Dodge, Hartmann,
Wlatus, Loewenstein, Schauffer, Kaiser and YurieThey will be accompanied by their musical director,
Professor A. Paur, the officers of the Liederkranz
and a large number of non-active members and invited guesis. At the second concert at Chicago the
Liederkranz chorus will sing the beautiful ballad,
"Wie Kam die Liebe," for the masteriy execution of
which the society carried off the first prize at the
Philadelphia Saengerfest.

The Arion chorus at Chicago will consist of the
following gentlemen:—First tenors—Achenbach, Adey
stein, Borgraff, Candidus, Denhoff, Braun, Georg,
Hauft, Scheele and Volbracht. Second tenors—Beringer, Blau, Erk, Gebert, Grill, Hundt, Hungerbühler,
Kallmann, Kasthauser, Peinecke, Reichett, Wellenstein and Wich. First bassos—Bauch, Ely, John
Hanft, Lindemayer, Rueckel, Secheen, Stauffer, Nahe,
Steinecke, Voigt and Scharbach. Second bassos—
Donal, Engels, Gross, Greiner, Gustave Hanft, Hertel, Loechner, Neumann, Rammatedt, Rauseh, Stadermann, Triacca, Weinlich and Werner. The masical director of the Arion, Prof. C. Bergmann, and a
large number of what are called "passive members"—
nicknamed "funny fellows"—and the officers of
the society will accompany them. They will sing
the invocation, "An die Tonkunst," of Bilieter,
at the first concert, and the "Deum Solo,"
in the Battle Hymn from the second act of Riensi,

the invocation, "An die Tonkunst," of Blief at the first concert, and the "Deum Sol in the Battle Hymn from the second act of Rier will be sung by Mr. William Candidus, of the Arithe hymn being performed by the entire chorus over one thousand voices, accompanied by an mense orchestra. "Schoen Roth-Tra be sung by this society; is on the pro-

Since Friday last innumerable telegrams have been exchanged between this city, Chicago and intermediate places, all with the sole object of fixing the exact time of arrival of the New York singers—for both the Liederkranz and Arion will travel in brotherly union by the same train—as any one given point along the route, that all local societies may honor them with a festive reception and delegations may join them on their westward course. The first of the series of these receptions will take place at Pittsburg about noon to-morrow; the Cievelanders, those from Burfalo, Erie and other points on that lime will meet them at Crestline or Wooster, Ohio. At Lima, Ohio, they will be joined by delegations from Toicedo and Sandusky, and so on to the end of the route.

While the Central Committee at Chicago is entitled to praise for the disinterested and unceasing labors they have willingly undertaken to make this festival not only a success, but an honor to sil concerned and to the country at large, we regret that in one respect they have acted contrary to the requirements of

not only a success, but an honor to all concerned to the country at large, we regret that in one resp they have acted contrary to the requirements judicious foresight and correct taste. It was perfect proper for them to publish s Fest-Zeitung, or festi gazette, but to make it a w to fa pointical paper, matter of what party, was decidedly improp These conventions of singing societies are non-passan in every respect, and are fostered and support by men of all political creeds alike. And for any of not retishing the mad tenets of the radical faction Congress it is not only unpleasant but even were Congress it is not only unpleasant, but every congress it is not only unpleasant, but every congress to have a Pest-Zettung thrust in he which, like this Chicago specimen now better the with radical cant and howings. To this kind of drebrand literature will take